## ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

on from New Granada—Storm and cavy Sea at Aspinwall—Damage to Panama Rattroad—Non-Arrivat of North Star, &c., &c.

this port at five o'clock yesterday evening, from Aspin-edl, by way of Havans, with mails and passengers. The left Aspinwall November 4, at four P. M., with 327 passengers, and arrived at Havana November 9, at

rleans passengers and mails to the steamship Empire sy, and left at six P. M. for New York. On the 13th and dth she experienced strong gales and a very heavy sea.

A parsenger named E H Hanm, who is missing, is appeared to have fallen overboard on the 8th instant, be

en Aspinwall and Havana. days out from New York-when the Daniel left Aspinwall on the 4th inst.

Up to the time of our going to press last night (the 31st) s news had been received of the mail steamship North me at Aspinwall, now three days overdue. It is feared to must have met with some accident.

The Heraid of that day contains the following notice:—
Our friend Horace Greeley gives Panama rather a bard
lak in his letter headed "Journey from San Francisco
New York." He says that he saw but little of Panama,
ind justing from what he did see he had no destre to see
nore. Now, Horace, we think you should have remained
wer here for at least one trip of the steamers, to have a
view of the practical result of those abolition principles
rose advocate so strongly. Facts are strong arguments,
mut you could have given your readers some interesting
terms from this free and independent State.

ABPINWALL, N. G., Nov. 4, 1859.

The Uncle Sam at Panama—A Heavy Sea and Severe Gale—
Venels Running to Sea for Safety—Damage to the Railread Track, de.

me Uncie Sam, from San Francisco with the United described and \$15 passengers, arrived at Panama yes-day at 3:30. They came over the Isthmus last night. I heavy sea has been setting in the harbor since Sun-, Yesterday (Rursday) the flag ship Roanoke got steam and went across the bay. The British steam-, Solent went to sea, and the Daniel Wobster also got steam and went across. The ships in the harbor rode by.

ap steam and went across. The ships in the harbor rode sately. The Panama Railroad Company's depot was sadly damaged, and their wharves and railroad track washed over. Be say they are repairing damages. A heavy see burst spen an iron door of the depot and swept within sixty feet of the wharf of the old United States Mail Steamship Company, now in pessession of Com. Vanderbiit. Unless soon repaired the wharf will be useless.

A heavy gule has been blowing on the entire coast. The Scient shipped her cables at San Juan and came to Aspinwall without mails or passeng rs.

At Aspinwall the United States ship Roancake, and storeship kiehef, all well.

The United States ship Jamestown sailed from Aspinwall on the 3d inst.

Affairs in South America.

BE QUARREL BETWEEN THE ABJENTINE CONFEDERATION AND BUENOS AVRES—BASES OF THE ARRANGEMENT PROPOSED BY MR. VANCEY, THE AMERICAN PROPOSED BY MR. VANCEY, THE PROPOSED BY MR. VANCEY, THE PROPOSED BY MR. VANCEY,

advices had been received, but the papers now to os Ayres and the Argentine Confederation, propose

Each of the contracting parties shall recognize the tional integrity as the base of all arrangement, i.e., the finitive unity of the fourteen Argentine provinces under

nitive unity of the fourteen Argentine provinces under federal government.

Since the present federal constitution may not be red or corrected before the term of ten years, the last fay, 1863, the forthcoming election for the Presidency Il take place in conformity with its stipulations of Aoc. Buenos Ayres shall preserve her present separate eriment until the conclusion of the deliberations of a constituent Congress of the Argentine people, at che she shall be represented, to assist in the work of ring, amending, and swearing a federal constitution for common government of the confederation. The present differential duty laws of the Confedera-shall be abolished, and no others of the kind shall in tre be established.

4 The present differential duty laws of the Confederation shall be aboished, and no others of the kind shall in future be established.

5. The decree of the Argentine Confederation of 19th April, 1859, against Buenos Ayres, as also all other laws as both sides, incompatible with political brotherhood, shall be aboished by the respective governments.

6. The good faith of both governments shall be declared in the mest solemn manner before the civilised world, not to oppose each other in future in any way.

7. The principle of extradition by each government at the metance of the other shall be declared for all classes of offence against law and order.

8. There shall be no confiscation of property for past political offences, and an entire amnesty shall be conceded to those banished sleec 11th of September, 1862; each government binding itself to this arrangement.

9. As a natural consequence of the base of this agreement, Buenos Ayres shall have no diplomatic relations with foreign nations. Her consular system shall cease being incorporated into the Confederation.

10. And since on these bases a practical brotherhood commences, the government of Buenos Ayres shall continue a just proportion to the charges of the Confederation.

BENDAMIN C. YANCEY.

BURNOS AYESS, August 6, 1859.

[From the Buenos Ayres Times, August 27.]

ion. Burnos Ayres, August 6, 1859.

[From the Buenes Ayres Times, August 27.]

The past month has not been fertile in events of great magnitade, if we except the unfortenate conclusion of the pasce negotiations initiated by the American Minister. It appears from the efficial correspondence of this negotiation—which the Buenes Ayres government has very properly published—that when Mr. Yancey went to Panama to mquire into the glaring bad faith of firing into the steamer Buenes Ayres government has very properly published—that when Mr. Yancey went to Panama to mquire into the glaring bad faith of firing into the steamer Buenes Ayres at Resario during an armistice, he was informally acquainted with the fact that this government would treat under the broad basis of the redrement of Ges. Urquiza to private life. But on his return, and after his mediation had been officially accepted, it was assertained with natural surprise that he was totally unprepared to touch upon the principal and only essential point. Thus two interviews terminated the sessions, and he has returned to Parana, thence to proceed by the next packet to the United States.

The basis proposed by Buenes Ayres, as the only secure one whereby to guarantee the solidity of a peace, cannot be found isult with by any man who is acquainted with the past history of these countries. The continuance at the head of the nation of a man like Urquiza, who has enjoyed deepotic authority for twenty years, with power of life and death—which power he has used in a way the simple memory of which makes the blood run cold—can certuinly be no guarantee for the proper foundation of a republic. When, after the battle of Monte Caeros, he lent himself to the intrigues of his old associates, the Roseas party, with whom alone he has been able to sympathise, wise men predicted all that has since taken place. If he is sneere in his desires to unde his country, he can soon make himself a patriotic magnate, by remaining in peace until next May—when his constitutional term of effice PRESIDENT LOPEZ, OF PARAGUAY-HIS FOREIGN PO-

PRESIDENT LOFEZ, OF PARAGUAY—HIS FOREIGN POLICY AND OFFENCE TO ENGLAND.

[From the Buenos Ayres Times, August 27]

It is authoritatively state it that Presticut Lopez, of Paragoay, baving given up Urquizz—a touching proof of his affection—by refusing to full his positive promise of assetance made in person to the Presticut minister during the American musicu of last February, now has the coolness to offer his mediation. And Brazil is ready with her good offices it they should be asked for; not otherwise.

Meantime the menopolizing President of Paraguay has given his passports to Her Britannic Majesty's Consui, Mr. Henderson, who is now in this city awaiting further orders from the home government. It appears that Lopez, grown bold by the impunity with which he has bulled the Powers of Brazil, France and the United States, who will not understand or believe the borried iniquity of his government, only four days after the departure of his greet and good friend, the "illustrious Bowlin," made numerous arrests of unoff-nding persons, and among them the son of an Englashman of Montevideo, named Cansten. Mr. Henderson demanded that he should be orders of his government, he domanded and received his passports. Meantime our country man has tasted for more than six monibs the barbarities and sufferings of a Paraguan jall, where he still remains. We trust that the experience of other nations with Lopez will not be lost up no our government, and that he will get his deserts at last, in the shape of a solid Don Pacidico reciamation d la Paumerston.

Our Key West correspondent, writing on the 6th Nevember, says:—Mariano Alyarez, Consul of Spain at this port, has been appointed Consul General and Charge d'Affairs de la Republica Espanoia de Santo Bomingo. The Catotini General of Cuba has sent a Spanish government steamer to take Mr. Alyarez to his destination. She arrived this moraling from Havana.

Gibson, La.

J. G. Sexe, of Vermont; Hons M. H. Perley, George H. Perley and Col. Hayward, of St. Johns, N. B., her Britanbie majesty's commissioners to negotiate the fishery treaty; Judge Brewer, of Md; Hons. E. Ward, of New York; Edward Stanley and Lady, of Caisfornia; Wm. B. Reed, of Pennsylvania, late Minister to Chine; Baron de Wederstodt, of Sweden, are in Washington.

## NEWS FROM CUBA.

By the arrival of the steamship Daniel Webster have news from Havana dated on the 9th lost , one day later than that brought by the Granada, which appeared in the HERALD yesterday morning.

HAVANA, Nov. 9, 1850. Havana, Nov. 9, 1850
News from Mexico—No Hopes of Peace—Suling
Stramers—Case of the Bark Ooth—Market and Hea
Report.
I hand you the latest intelligence received from Mexi-

last evening, by the steamship Mexico. Nothing yet defi-nite for hope to build upon in favor of peace and good

order in that distracted country.

The Daniel Webster leaves this evening at five o'clock for New York, and the Magnelia at four o'clock for New

Orleans.

The Isabel leaves to morrow morning for Charleston.

The case of the J. J. Gibb is promised for decision this merning before the Admiralty Court, but we are as yo

without advices thereof.

The British steamer due to day from Vera Cruz may bring us more definite and less Soanish intelligence than we have by the Spanish steamship Mexico.

Our market netes of yesterday are good for this day.

Weather better.

The ship Swallow has arrived from Whampos, by way of Saint Helens, with 605 coolles. She lest 45 by death.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1859. The steamship Empire City has arrived here with Ha vana dates of the 10th inst. The news is unimportant. A The Empire City brings Havana markets of the 10th inst. Sugar was quiet, and quotations nominal. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 115,000 boxes. Mus-

stock at Havana and Matanzas was 115,000 boxes. Muscovadoes were unchanged. For molasses quotations were
nominal. Freights were dull. Exchanges were declining:
sterting was 15½ a 16½ per cent premium, and drafts on
New York at six days, 25% a 3½ per cent.

The steam frigate Easilek arrived at Key West on the
16th inst. with the Governor General of Jamaica on board
en route to Jamaica.

The ship Montanorenci was reported off Sand Key
Light, and a steamer had gone to tow ber up.

Arrived at Key West on the 5th inst., schooner Helen,
from New York for Havana.

## NEWS FROM HAYTI.

Trial of the Conspirators Against the Re public-Conviction of Twenty and Execution of Sixteen of the Prisoners-Sentences on Military Officers-Proclamation of the President-Miserable Enmi-ty of Soulouque to his Successor-Ame-We have news from Havii dated at Port an Prince of

in the late conspiracy commenced on the 17th uit.

The charges against the accused were:—

1. A conspiracy and military plot, with the object of changing the form of government, of exciting the military to rise in arms against the Chief of the State, of provoking civil war, of delivering the expital to massacre, decasistion and pillage.

2. Of premeditated assessination by means of ambush junctagens) on the person of the tady Manneville Blanfort are form of efficiently daughter of his Excellency the President of the republic, which assessination was consummated September 3, at about seven o'clock in the evening, in the residence of the victim.

Every person who shall be detected in having advanced propositions tending in any way to create dissensions among the people and to propagate harred o' ill feeling among them, or towards the government:

Every person who shall be detected in having circulated.

Every person who shall be detected in having circulated in the same object;

Fhall receive from the Police Department a written warning, and in case of a repetition of the offence shall be immediately arrested, and shall either be sent to a "special realdence" in the interior of the country, or shall be embarked on shipboard and sent out of the country.

and sent out of the country.

M. Pierre Andre, a Senator and a prominent official, died on the 8th.

A grand funeral service for the repose of the soul of Madame Blanfort, the assassinated daughter of the President, had taken place at Port au Prince. In a funeral sermon the Abbe Peltier drew a comparison between Geffrard and Paulus Emilius after his victory over the King of Macedonia.

of Macedonia.

Although the Delvas, father and son, were condemped to death, it is not likely the sontence will be carried into effect, because these men are safe in France, and their complicity is only proved by the letters they sent to the various leaders of the conspiracy in Hayti. The intention of the conspirators was to make General Prophete President in place of Geffrard. Prophete, it will be remembered, was allowed to depart by Geffrard, came to Now York, and sailed almost three weeks ago for Havre, to join Delva at Paris.

Soulouque, in his retreat at Kingston, Jamaica, on hearing of the assassination of Geffrard's daughter, ordered a high mass of thanksgiving, but the pricat he applied to refused to opiciate. The fact has aroused an additional ill-feeling towards Soulonque, on the part of the Haytions.

The President has formally received the condolences of the Commercial Agent of the United States in regard to the assassination of his daughter.

An African Slaver Under Mexican Colors in Kingston Harbor as a Prize-The Chinese Immigrant Labor Strike Severe Storm and Heavy Rain-Reli-

gious News-Good Weather.

By the arrival of the brig Palestine, Captain Burgess, at this port, we have files from Kingston, Jamaica, dated on the 11th ult.

The Morning Journal of that day contains the following summary of events occuring from last dates:—

The slave bark Laura, captured by her Majesty's steam or Archer, on the east coast of Africa, was brought into Port Royal, on the 1st inst. When captured she was under the Mexican fiag. There were no slaves on board, but, the captain and part of the crew were made prisoners. She is in charge of part of the Archer's crew, and has been taken to Vera Crus for condemnation.

We are happy in being able to state that the three hundred Chinese unmigrants who, we mantioned in our previous summary, had offered their services to the planters, on consideration of a bonus of £10 a head being granted them, have all obtained employment and are now at work. No one paid the bounty demanded by these men, and they in no instance insisted on it; thus showing that they were perfectly aware they were not entitled to it. The immigrants are located on estates in Clarendon, Metcaife, St. George, St. Mary, and St. Catherine. There is nothing like making an early tresistance to evil. These Chinamen were no doubt led away by some mischievous and evil designing men. Had the planters been impracent enough to grant the required bonus in a single instance, the labor question, which appears to us to be steadily, though slowly approaching a settlement, would have been plunged again into the most serious complication.

have been plunged again into the most serious complication.

Since the departure of the previous packet, several addresses, additional to those then noticed, have been presented to the Governor, expressive of satisfaction at the
marner in which his Excellency had discharged the functions of his hish effice, and condemnatory of the tone assumed by a portion of the press in discussing certain acts
of his administration.

As were thunder storm passed over the south-side of
the Island during the night of the 29th uit, without, how
ever, occasioning any damage. The peals were prolonged,
and followed in the course of the night by heavy showers
of rain.

and followed in the course of the night by heavy showers of rain.

The Eisheyeof Kingston is now engaged on a confirmation tour through the island. At the close of this visitation it is the intention of the right reverend gentleman to pay a visit to the Bahama Islands.

Enterday last being the Jewish day of Atonement, the day was religiously observed by the members of the faith in this city.

The October scarons have set in generally throughout the island, and are, we are happy to observe, of unusual midness. This is a double blessing—promoting the planting operations of agriculturists, and relieving the country of much sickness, which is always prevalent at this period of the year.

NEWS FROM UTAH—The intelligence from Sait Lake City is to the 21st of October. A man by the name of Vincent, late from Pike's Peak, was murdered on the 16th of October. A man by the name of Faust was killed at Camp Floyd on Oct. 2 Two companies of the Fourth Artillery, equipped as infantry, arrived at Camp Floyd on the 1st of October. Business was dull, and matters remain quick.

main quiet.

Gov. Ashbel P. Willard, of Indiana, is in Richmond,
Va., to intercede with Gov. Wise for the life of his brother-in-law, Cook, sentenced to be hung for participating
in the Ossawatomic Brown sindr.

Preyers for John Brown.

NION PRAYER MEETING AT MEY. DE ORGEVER'S CHURCH—JOHN BROWN, GERRET MIFTH AND THESE COMPATRIOTS REMEMBERED—PRAYING, SINGING, EXHORTING AND PETITIONING FOR THE LIPS OF OSSAWATOMIE BROWN.

A meeting of persons of various religious depotalinations

Puritans, corner of Fifteenth street and Union square, in pursuance of the fellowing call:—
How Long, O I Long, How Long I—A union prayer meeting for the enclaved and for slaveholders will be held to the Church of the Puritans, corner of rifteenth siccet and thus objusted and the street in the street in the property of the street in the street in the property of the meeting there were just fifty two persons in the room, and the number subsequently increased to seventy five or eighty. Most of those present were women, and a few were of the "colored persuasion."

The meeting saf in solemn sflence until a quarter before eight o'clock, when a smooth looking gentleman got up and said—" I do not see any of our committee here to and sade—"To not see any or our committee mere to night, and as this is not a meeting of our church, but of the Christians of New York, to pray for the slave, I wil ask the Rev. Wm. Goodell to take charge of the meeting. The Rev. Wm. Goommi, a white haired clergyman, with spectacles, went forward to the desk and opened the ex-ercises by reading the 139th hymn, beginning—

A charge to keep I have, which the audience joined in singing, the which the audience joined in singing, though rather out of tune.

Rev. Mr. Gooden, then prayed. He adored God as the Father of all men, who had made of one blood all the nations of the earth, and enjoined them to regard every human being as a brother and sister. He thanked God for the great principles upon which He governod nations—and that if nations trampled upon God's poor He removed them from off the earth—for the privilege of meeting together to consider the condition of the oppressed in our lane. He prayed that this people might learn righteous ness, and took with compassion on that race who, in this land of Bibls and Sabbaths, are trampled down, despised, orbidden to study the Bible, or enjoy the privileges of the sanctuary and the ordinance of matrimony. He asked mercy for those now in prison, and domed to death on account of their sympathy with the oppressed, but without daring to sit in judgment on their motives, that if consistent with the divine will their lives might be spared; that the plane of those in power might be accoverived that they may see it is for their interest to set those men at liberty. He asked for especial grace for one affected in mind as well as body, that he might be restored to resson, and enabled again to labor in the great cause of human liberty. He prayed that all members of ohurches might have grace to bear testimony to the truth, especially those who live in a land of slavery, one of whom was permitted to be present among them.

Mr. Goodell then reduce of He saints,

Ged is the refuse of H's seints,
When storms of dark detress invade.

He next read the \$2! Pealm, and then proceeded to address the audience. How wenderful, he said, the passages just read "Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hands of the wicked, &c." applied to their present circumstances. And he believed it was meant to apply to them. After talking some time he announced that Brother John G. Fee, a missionary in Kentucky, was present, whom they would be glad to hear from in the course of the evening. For the rest, he would leave the brethren to carry for ward the meeting as they felt inclined.

An elderly gentleman on the right of the chair them arose, and without any prelude or introduction, made a prayer. He said God hat built us up as a great and powerful nation, and we had rebeiled, and millions were now under the iron heel of despotism. "Let them break their bonds and let the oppressor force." ("Amen!") on all sides ) Let the heart of the oppressor be soltened and warmed to let God's people free, and may they enjoy the same privileges we enjoy of aivil and religious liberty. He prayou that anu slavery churches might increase and presper, and that the land might some be free from the curse of elavery. He, too, pray, ea that these now under sentence of death might be delivered from the land of the oppressor, if consistent with God's will: if no that they might have the peace which passeth all understanding.

Rev. Joun G. Fee, of Kentucky, then rose and was in-

God's will: if no that they might have the peace which passeth all understanding.

Rev. Joun G. Fra, of Kentucky, then rose and was introduced by Mr. Goodell. He is a stout, full faced man, and speaks with a sonorous voice and cadence peculiar to Western preachers. His address was quite longthy. He estermen it a great privilege to be here, feeling a deep interest in everything connected with the great question of human freedom. The anti slavery movement was develoring the foundation principle of Christianity, which was love, and without which all oles was sounding brass and a tunking cympal. The question was not a mere negro or white man's question was not a mere negro or white man's question. This struggie was also developing a principle in government, nancely, that governments are instituted not for the protection of property, but of human belings—of God's image. The struggie was, therefore, worth praying over. It was also an instrument in God's hands for breaking up sectarianism, as the temperance reform and been. Goe if was not restour the other of Goris.

All Beston was praying Sunday night last week for the heathen abroad. He was glad of it; but why should not one little circle, at least, meet te pray for the heathen at home? They ought to pray for both the rulers and the ruled. He next speke of the efficacy of prayer. He believed there was more in prayer than the reflox influence upon the man who prays. They might expect, as the result of prayer a bissing from God upon the poor slave down yonder. If Christ himself, incarnate upon earth, were in prison at the South to day, would not every Christian congregation be found in prayer for his deliverance? Then why not pray for a servant of Christ who had remembered those in bonds as bound with them? This demonstration and others like it would have a good effect, since it would show the South that there is not islavery sentiment at the North. A writer in the Independent had referred to John Ri own as an evidence to the South that the North has an anti-slayery sentiment. He trusted that was not its only manifestation; there were to be many others, with less perhaps of error than the last. He was happy to meet with this church, and admired it for its positive character. There were times when he did not feet called upon to preach especially against slainquity.

He closed by offesting a prayer, the character of which his address had foreshndowed. He said the conflict between righteousness and wickedness, justice and despotism bad come, and nothing could stay it, and prayed God to just it into the hearts of his servants to devote their energies and their means to his cause.

The gentleman on the left of the Chair made some remarks, which had come into his mind, he said, while Brother Fee was speaking. He remembered how Joseph's brethren sought to hide their cruelty; but no grave could could be dug so deep to bury sin, but that God could give it resurrection. Many good people were tried by the capitly of their brethrea at the South; perhaps God was nouch tried—if he might be tried at all—by the again, vide had just occurre

example, his rejection of a portion of the divino revela-tion.

Another gentleman suggested that Brown, and Smith, and the slaves were not the only proper subjects of pray-er; they ought to pray for Governor Wise. He did not want to be misunderstood, but he would compare Go-vernor Wise of Virginia to Pontius Pilate; and if he has a wife he hoped she would be troubled in her dreams, as Mrs. Pilate was until she went to the Governor where men could not reach him, and begged of him to have nothing to do with that just man. Possibly when the Governor heard of the vast crowds which were going to see the public spectacle of colored men hanging in the forencen and white men in the afternoon, he would be

afraid of a tumult which he could not stop, and wash his hands of the whole matter. Perhaps the people would say, as they said of old, "His blood be upon us and our thildren." If so, he begged he might not he one of them. He has prayer might turn the heart of Governor Wise, as the heart of Ahashaerus was turned; it was a hille thing for Ged to turn. And who could tell, that as Paul was converted by the meeting streams of prayer that followed him from Jerusalem, and that met him from the Christians that he went forth to persecute, as Gov. Wise might be converted, and become an aposite of freedom as Paul was of the Gospel. Perhaps prayer might

compel him to call the Legislature together, if necessary, to stop that execution.

A colored we man near the door, a well dressed, rather good looking bright mulattress, made a vivid appeal for Christian prayer in behalf of her oppressed rase. She had said \$5.516 for herself, \$500 for her mother and \$100 for her child, and still had a sizer in boncage. Her remarks were well-delivered, with carnest oldquence, and excited great attention.

Other represens in a sumfar strain were made and prayers offered, and the congregation was then called upon to sign petitions, praying Gov. Wise to pardon Brown and his men. The meeting continued till a very late hoar, and towards the close a collection was taken up to defray the expenses, and the balance to go in aid of fugitive slaves.

The examination in the case of Dr. John Wilson barged with attempting to destroy his wife by adminis tering chieroform to her while asleep, on the night of the 7th instant, came up yesterday before Justice Wolch, at the City Hall Police Court. Mrs. Wilson was in attendance, brought into court, appeared quite pleasant, laughing and

as follows:—I resided at No. 229 Ninth avenue, in the same house occupied by the prisoner; know the Dector and his house occupied by the prisoner; know the Doctor and his wife; the Doctor keeps a small office on the first floor; saw both parties on the night of the 7th instant; I was requested to come down into their room by Dr. Wison; the Doctor came up for me and asked me to come down, and take his daughter into my room; when I went down he told me that his wife was sick; when I entered the room I saw his wife and daughter lying in the bed to gether; I stood for a few moments and looked at them, when I'r. Wison took his daughter out of the bed and removed her into the bed occupied by another daughter; I then went up stairs and remained for a few moments, when I again went down, and found Mrs. Wilson vory sick, and asked him if he had not better send for a physician; he replied, "No." that he was one himself; I told him she tooked very bad, and should she drop off in that state he might get into trouble; he said he did not see how he could get into trouble; he said he did not see how he could get into trouble; he said he did not see how he can an all asket him what it was; think he replied it would go up stairs, and did so; did not remove the hand kerchief frem her face; about half an hour alterwards I again went down, and found Mrs. Wilson still in bed; I asket der if she could tell me where her mother lived, and she told me in Reade street; I then started to get ready to go for her mother, but meeting a frind of mine—Mr. Charite Orr—I sent him.

Mr. Emith—Bid you the day previous hear the daughter, now present, use abusive language to Mrs. Wilson' A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have anything to say with them, when

ontil within the past three years, during which time I have been with my brother in the spar business; never had occasion to use chloroform; have seen chioroform before at Boonville; could not say how often; could not tell the difference between other and chloroform, or camphorated oil. ination was then adjourned to ten o'clock on

The Monnot Cattle and Stock.

GREAT SALE OF CELEBRATEO HORSES AND IMPORTED STOCK.

Considerable interest was yesterday manifested in the sale of the horses and imported stock of Mr. J. B. Mon-not. The sale began at half-past ten o'clock at the residence of that gentieman, at Clason Point, Westcheste county, some twelve miles distant from New York city. In consequence of the recent calamity which befel M

dence of that genteman, at Clason Point, Westchester county, some twelve miles distant from New York city. In consequence of the recent calamity which befel Mr. Monnot, and by which he lost a great deal of his property by fire, he came to the determination of selling the whole of his steck of horses and cattle by public ancion.

At the time fixed for the beginning of the sale a number of wealthy and sporting gentlemen were to be seen on the grounds, while others continued to arrive as the day wore on. A great deal of alimation prevailed, and although at the commencement the bidding was slow, it gradually grew more active and greater interest was manifested. The catalogue of sail included Mr. Monnot's entire stock of broad marres, stallions, roadsters, thorough-breats, coits, fillies, trotting horses, cattle, carriages, coaches, &c. The arrangements of the sale were entrusted to Mr. George Clemons, of the New York Tattersalis, in Sixth avenue. All the horses and stock were in excellent coachino, and their beautiful appearance elicited general approbation.

The hack and stage coaches were first disposed of, together with a fine flock of goese, numbering about forty or fity.

The bidding for the cattle came next in order. These consisted of Durham, Dutch and Dirham, Ayrshire and other cows. Nos. I and 2, twin Durham cows, six years old, bred by Mr. Rabd. H. Morris, brought \$25 0 cach. No. 3 was Alms, a Durham cow, four years old, by Plokmy, bred by Mr. John Balante, in call by an Ayrshire built imported by Capl. Nye. This cow brought \$70. Twenty-thise lots were put up, but the prices realized did not vary in a very remarkable manner.

The sale of thoroughbred horses began shortly after non, and at this time the number of gentlemen precent was larger, and greater spirit and animation prevailed in the binding. The celebrated stallion Logan, nine years old, sixten handshigh, after considerable bidding, was knocked down to Mr. Hannon for \$4,000. Logan was got by Imported Pariamo, before he was imported to this country

Superintendent Irving vs. The Market

Women.

JOLLY RGW IN CENTRE MARKET—AN OPPICIAL'S
FACE SCHATCHED—ARKEST OF JAM INVING FOR
STRIKING A WOMAN—INTRESTING APPIDAVITS—
BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY.

in Centre Market, between Mr. James Irving, Superinten dent of the Public Markets, and a woman named Marga ret Heckman, who occupies or has occupied a stand in the market, which resulted in a swollen lip on the part of the soman, a scratched face on the part of the official, and a

having resolved upon reducing the dimensions of all the states to the legally prescribed limbs; that as soon as he having resolved upon reducing the dimensions of all the statis to the legalty prescribed linter, that as soon as his presence became known a number of excited iostivaluals flocked around him, and among them a German manned Herrich, who has lately been deprived of one of his statistic flocked around him, and among them a German manned as the first the state in law, Mrs. Heckman, who also occupied a stand; that these two began to abuse him, and when he autioniched them to keep quick, commenced an assault upon bim, the man striking him, and the woman scratching his face; that he did not strike either the man or the woman, but simply put out his hand to pretu the woman away from his face, and then called upon achieve, and had the parties arrested. He says their affidavits, alleging that he assaulted them, are wholly groundless, and adds that hes is assalled on all hands, slumply because he is trying faithfully to discharge his duty by reforming some of the abuses wheh exist in the markets, and that these marketnen and women, especially the Germans, will swear to anything in order to get him removed from office.

Mr. Herritch and Mrs. Heckman were, it appears, among the parties who made affidavits before the Mayor in regard to the charges of extortion, and, consequently, there existed a state of ill feeling between them and to Superintendent. Some of the marketine matale that when Irving came into the market he moning, Mr. Herrich, an inoficial existed a state of ill feeling between them and busing and civily came into the market he moning, Mr. Herrich, an inoficial existed herrich by the collar, and should his stand whereupon Irving fiew into a violent passion, seized Herrlich by the collar, and should him out at the roar of the market. A tursle ensued, when maket him seen question about his stand whereupon Irving fiew into a violent passion, seized Herrlich by the collar, and there before Justice Brennan, at the Essex Market Police Court.

Mr. Irving made an affidavit before the magistrate, charging both the man a

James Irving in a centre market, and saked if he could not have his stand back; that said Irving then replied, "Why she he lare you talking to, you trutchman?" and as he said the he pulled deponent violently out of the market, and pulled and bauted eponeet; that Mrs. Heckman, depor cut's sater in-law, then came up and endeavored to free deconent from the grasp of said Irving when he assauthed said Mrs. Heckman, that denores the back read read the affinests of Mrs. Heckman, that denores has stated therein are substantially true.

Sworn to before me this 14th November 1800.

DANL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Sworn to before me this 14th November, 1859.

DANL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The Mayor immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Irving on the charge of assault and battery, and in the course of the afternoon he came in, accommanied by Mr. Mathew Tuomey, the Cierk of Centre Market. Mr. Tramey stated that Mr. Irving was first grossly insuited by Herritch, whom he thereupon undertook to put out of the market, when he was formusly assaulted by Mrs. Heckman, and only shoved her away from him, apparently without any intention of striking her. He was willing to testify to this state of the facts, and the Mayer postponed the case until ten o'clock this morning.

Meanwhile it is intimated that an amicable adjustment of the matter may be effected.

TROUBLES OF A PHILADRIPHIAN.—William Wilmot, a Phila-delphian stopping at the New York Hotel, appeared be-fore Justice Quackenbush yesterday, and made a com-plaint against James Plunkett, of No. 1,227 Broadway, for fore Justice Quackenbush yesterday, and mass a compiaint against James Piunkett, of No. 1,227 Broad way, for robbing him of his watch under somewhat novel circumstances. Mr. Wilmot, it appears, lost his way while visiting some friends living in the upper part of the city, and stopped at defendant's place to mid out where he could procure a carriage. Plunkett volunteered to find a livery stable for complainant, but instead of taking him to one he conducted him to the house of Mrs Worth, in Fortich street, for the sole purpose, it is alleged, of robbing him. Mrs. Worth objected to being a party to the robbery, and endcavored to protect the stranger as well as she could, but Mr. Plunkett was determined, Wilmot alleges, not to be foiled, and went to work slighty and unasided and relived the Philadelphian of a \$70 goid watch. The magistrate decided to commit the accused for trial in defaut of \$2,000 bail. The complainant being a non resident, the papers were sent to the District Attorney's office, with the request that the prisoner would have a speedy trial.

Anomem Shoothing Affran,—High Riley, proprietor of the saloes No. 131 Fourth avenue, and one of his oustomers, John Finnegan, got into an altercation yesterday afternoon, which finally ended in a fight. Finnegan picked up a shovel and aimed a blow at the head of Riley, when the latter drew a pistol and shot his adversary through the arm, shattering the bone and infiniting a laugerous wound. The noise of the firing attracted the attention of policeman Birdsall, of the Eghteenth precincy, who came up is time to arrest the assailant. Riley was brought before Justice Quackenbush at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed for examination.

Too Affrenovate at Alfr.—Peter Congan, of No. 106

Wooster street, called on Patrick Mitchell and his wife Johanna, at the premises No. 111 Sullivan street, on Sunday evening, and was received in the most affect day evening, and was received in the most affectionate and hearty manner. Several drinks of inferior whiskey all around made the party quite happy, and shally a hugging operation followed, in which a gold watch, valued at \$70, was lost. No one knew where Peter's timepiece had gone, but he had a slight suspicion that his affectionate friends knew something concerning its whereabouts, and he had them arrested accordingly. Justice Quackenbush committed the accused for examination.

A Horse Case.—George Lintz was arrested by officer Curry, of the Ninth precinct, on charge of stealing a horse

A House Case.—George Lintz was arreaded by discourage of the Ninth precinct, on charge of stealing a horse and wagon, valued at \$300, the property of Joseph I. Cromwell, of No. 27 Howard street. The accused was committed for trial in default of \$500 ball.

The Charge of Perjury Against a Police Sorgeant.

OURT OF OTEL AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Nov. 14.—The People vs. James Teachile.—Mr. Blankman, on behalf of the accused, asked that the demorrer
to the indictment in this case should be heard at as early
a day as possible. The defendant is charged with perjury, and is suspended from duty, and it is therefore desirable that the matter should be disposed of.

The District Auorney was not prepared to argue the
question this morning.

It was ultimately agreed that the counsel should submit
their points to the Court on Friday morning without argument.

Adjourned to Friday.

# CITY POLITICS.

The Mozart Hall Mayoralty Convention-A Bit of a Row-Adjournment Without Making a Nomination, &c. The Mozart Hall Mayoralty Convention met last night to

merce, in the rear part of Mozart Hall, on the Mercer street side, were assembled several bundred of the

and a grand rush was made for the door, when every body who destred gained admittance, both boys and old men, without any one to inquire for credentials.

then was put and declared that they aljourn subject to the call of the chart.

After the adjournment a general rush was made for the door, and a gang of fellows from the First ward, said to be the Wisson party, endeavored to create a figh, and not a few of them drew pistols and to the wisson party, endeavored to create a figh, and not a few of them drew pistols and towns knives, and gave vent to their poguncious feelings. As the main body of the crowd reaches the sidewalk on Mercer street the scenes that cusued wore lengthable in the extreme. Some had their hats jammed with a nucety as if made so by hydraulic pressure; some of the delegates had their cost tails out off, and one cough lecking customer had his cost illerally tora from his body. The Wisson party went into the Conventions for the purpose of making their favorite the charman at all bazards, and it was a very fortunate affair that the meeting adjourned without a general murderous row.

A special meeting of the General Committee of the Tam-any faction of the democracy was held last night at

Tammany Hall.

A call was issued for the election of acath ward on Wednerday evening next, to meet at Tam many Hall on the following (Thursday) evening to nomi-nate a candidate for the Mayorasty. A resolution was adopted that one man in every ward be appointed to look after the registration of voters to-

be appointed to look after the registration of the cay.

A resolution was also adopted, unanimously, that the committee should beither recegnise nor support any candidate for any city or county office not canasting from Tammany Hali.

The effect of this resolution will be to prevent the endorsement of any candidate put forward by Mozart Hall, so that it a very probable two democratic candidates for Mayor will be in the field at the next election. The above resolution is evidently aimed at Fernando Wood.

Elections.

The Republican Central Committee held a special meeting yesterday evening, at No. 618 Broadway—Judge C. A. Peabody in the chair, and Mesers. H. T. Ceveland and

### Fourth Aldermanie District-Democratic Republican Association.

A large and cothesinatic meeting of this association was eld last evening at the corner of Catharine street and heri isst evening at the corner of Catharine street.

East Broadway. The meeting was called to order b
C. Foster, President of the association. A large nu
of new members were enrolled from the different w
comprising the district. Mr. H. O'Koefe introduced to
association Mr. Joseph Mathers, who made a speed
favor of the renomination of the present Alderman,
Stephens. Mr. Stephens having been called upon, un
speech delending his course as Alderman, and referr
he present non-mather not being obtained by

Registry of Voters. The Registrars of Voters will meet again to day, for the enrolment of the names of voters. It is necessary every qualified votor who desires to vote at the next elec-tion to have his name registered.

# The Case of the Old Police.

Before Hon. Judges Roosevelt, Cierke and Ingraham.

Nov. 14.—Thomas Beaty to The Board of Police of the whether an acting municipal policeman, not duly ap-pointed under the old law, was, nevertheless, continued under the new until removed by the Com assistoners, as only, the Court are of opinion that the first clause of the return to the alternative mandamus should be allowed to stand, subject to replication or demurrer, as the relator

may be advised.

As to the eleventh clause, which alleges that the relator, since the passage of the metropolitan act, entered into employment inconsistent with his duties as a policeman, and received large compensation therefrom, the Court are of opinion that that also for the like reason should be allowed to stand. od to stand.

In those two particulars, therefore, the ofter appealed from will be modified and in other respects affirmed—

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT. Before Hon. Judge Mullen.

Nov. 14.—The People at the fletation of Patrick Murphy is the Board of Police Commissioners.—This case comes up on a writ of mandamus granted by the General Term, commanding the defendants to restore Murphy to position commanding the defendants to restore Murphy to posit and reimburse him in the back pay to which he claim be entitled. The defendants deny that the relator (M phy) at the time of the law establishing the Motropolit police was a patroliman, or that he did duty or held off.

Counsel for plaintiff said that the case came not in ordinary form of an action by the plaintiff, but so the work of mandamus which issues out of the Supreme Court compel public bodies to do some act in accordance we the common or the statute law. The writ now before I jury was issued to the Board of Police to compel that be to restore the relator (Murphy) to his position as a meeber of the old police as established in 1883, he have held such office for four years. The act of 1867 provid that all the police holding effice at the time of the passe of the act should hold office under the new law. Paur Murphy, the relator, was such officer or patroliman, a they claimed that he had been illegally runove i, with notice of any charges and without any trial, and by it writ of mandamus he was entitled to be reinstated.

The enrolment of the plaintiff as a policeman under told riginar was proved, and after some testimony. Field moved for a dismissed of the complaint. After decision the Court adjourned, reserving its decision unmorning.

One of the morning papers contains a statement respecting Gen. Mejia, of Mexico, which does injustice to that gentleman. It states that he "was two years ago a drunken, brutal Indian, but the Church enlisted his services; and finally elevated him to the rank of General of Division," he General Mejia is well known in the United States. He was born in New Orleans, and is the son of the celebrated Mexican patriot general of the same name, who, some twenty odd years ago, was captured, I believe, at Tampico, by General Santemat, who decapitated bim and boiled his bead in oil. The present General Mejia's mother was the daughter of a former Governor of Louistana; he was educated by Hon. Pierre Soulé, who was his guardian. Gen. M. was in New York last winter for the purpose of procuring arms for the pariot General Airarez. He was then a colonel only, that hat since been promoted. He has never belonged to the hat since been promoted. He has never belonged to the for his unswerving hostility to the merderers of his father. He has not been defeated. NEW ORLEANS.